The People's Korea

No. 1,263 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 19, 1985 Per Copy Price:₩250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月2日第3種郵便物認可

Ratsiraka Supports Pyongyang's Position On 1988 Olympics

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on October 6. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar said on October 5 that "If the forthcoming Olympiad is co-hosted by Pyongyang and Seoul, it can show how ardently the Korean people are desirous of the reunification."

"In our view, too, such opportunity is necessary," said Mr. Ratsiraka. He made the statement in a speech at a banquet President Kim Il Sung hosted in his honor.

The DPRK proposed this year to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympic Games and the officials of Olympic committees of Pyongyang and Seoul met on October 8 and 9 in Lausanne, Switzerland, to discuss the problem.

Mr. Didier Ratsiraka arrived in Pyongyang on October 5 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung. This is his fourth visit to Korea. He visited the DPRK in November 1972, June 1976 and September 1978.

In reference to the problem of debts of Third World countries, President Ratsiraka said: "Our plan to form a debtor nations club is maturing in Africa and Latin America, while some countries are hatching a plot against and taking a stingy attitude towards it."

President Kim Il Sung in his banquet speech stressed: "The present situation calls upon the non-aligned and other Third World countries to make joint efforts, in closer unity, to oppose the daily intensifying imperialist policy of aggression and war, to safeguard peace, to abolish the old international economic order, an international lever for exploitation and plunder, and establish a new and fair one, and to achieve South-South cooperation on a wide scale." **(See excerpts from speeches of two presidents on page 2)**

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il received the "Grand National Cross" First Class, the highest order of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, separately.

President Ratsiraka awarded the highest order to President Kim Il Sung in the October 6 awarding ceremony while the order for Mr. Kim Jong Il was handed to Vice President Li Jong Ok by Mr. Ratsiraka.

40th Birthday of WPK Celebrated

More than 100,000 people gathered at the Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang to celebrate 40th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10.

The Pyongyang meeting was addressed by Premier Kang Song San who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said that the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union was a historic proclamation of a new start of the Korean revolution and communist movement.

"Since its founding our party has wisely led the revolution and construction, bearing full responsibility for the destiny of the Korean revolution and the Korean people, thus performing undying exploits for the country and the nation," said the Premier.

He stressed that the basic policy consistently maintained by the WPK for national reunification is "to independently and peacefully reunify the country with the efforts of the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle free from any foreign interference."

He called on south Korean authorities to renounce the line of division and confrontation, take the road of promoting national reconciliation and unity and approach dialogue with sincerity and a correct stand and position for national reunification.

Delegates at U.N. Back DPRK's Stand

DPRK's sincere efforts and initiatives to realize the reunification of the 40-year-long divided Korean Peninsula were supported by many delegations from across the world at the 40th United Nations General Assembly, including the delegations of China, Cuba, East Germany and Romania, reported the official Korean Central News Agency.

Their affirmative positions on the reunification question were manifested in their respective speeches delivered at the U.N. General Assembly held with the 40th anniversary theme "The United Nations for a Better World", in which eighty or more heads of state or government, in addition to foreign ministers and other senior diplomats from 159 member nations, plan to represent their governments.

Wu Xueqian, State Councillor and Foreign Minister of China, at the new world body session opened in New York on October 17, clarified China's support for the DPRK proposals, saying, "China supports the proposals put forward by the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, namely, the establishment of a confederal republic with two co-existent systems and the holding of parliamentary talks between the north and the south as well as tripartite talks," according to a Xinhua report.

He also stated, "U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea. We support dialogues between the north and the south and appreciate all efforts conducive to the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula."

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said, "We hail the efforts of the DPRK to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference through dialogue and negotiation between north and south, according to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement of 1972."

However, at the same time, he expressed concern over the decision to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, saying, "We cannot but express concern about the step taken to have the forthcoming Olympic Games held in a part of Korea, that is, south

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Pyongyang Calls For Earlier Contact for M.P. Talks

PYONGYANG October 9 (KCNA) – Chon Gum Chol, head of the north side's delegation to the preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks, on October 9 sent a telephone message to Kwon Jong Dal, chief delegate of the south side's delegation, to have the third preliminary contact at the earliest date possible.

He said in the message:

At the second preliminary contact on September 25 we proposed to have the third preliminary contact on October 16 at the Tongil Pavilion in our side's portion of Panmunjom. The south side promised us to give its answer by telephone later for reasons of its internal situation. But no answer has yet come though two weeks have passed.

Our contact which began on the important mission of preventing a war and guaranteeing peace in our country must not be postponed for reasons of the internal situation of one side.

We hope we will get a sincere answer from your side shortly.

North & South Korean Olympic Officials Meet in Lausanne

Pyongyang and Seoul failed on October 9 after two days of talks to find a way of sharing the 1988 Summer Olympics, but did agree to meet again next January, according to foreign press reports.

An IOC communique on the evening of October 9 said: "Although some progress was achieved, the IOC considered that further discussions were necessary before an agreement could be reached (and) the three parties agreed to meet again in Lausanne on the 8th and 9th of January, 1986."

The October 8-9 joint meeting of delegates of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic committees of the north and the south of Korea was initiated by the International Olympic Committee whose president is Juan Antonio Samaranch.

The communique said the two days of talks at IOC headquarters in Lausanne (Switzerland) were convened "to study the conditions which could help ensure the largest possible involvement of all Korean people" in the 1988 Games.

Pyongyang this year proposed to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympics with Seoul "in order to save the Olympic movement from the crisis and promote Korea's reunification."

It was the first time since the partition of Korea 40 years ago that both parts of Korea have formally met under IOC auspices.

It was attended by the members of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee headed by chairman Kim Yu Sun, the members of the delegation of the South Korean Olympic Committee with chairman Kim Jong Ha as chief delegate and delegates of the International Olympic Committee, including president J.A. Samaranch.

Addressing Samaranch and other top IOC officials behind closed doors, Kim Yu Sun formally demanded for the first time that the 1988 Games be divided equally between Pyongyang and Seoul and the north and south Korean athletes be merged into a single team.

Meeting press after the first-day session, Chin Chung Guk, deputy head of the DPRK delegation and vice chair-

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

S. Korean Seaman Defects to North

A south Korean seaman named Kim Chol Su, 21, came over to the northern half of the Republic, reported the KCNA on October 8.

Officials concerned warmly met him in Pyongyang with compatriotic feelings when he came in quest of a new life, added the KCNA.

Kim Chol Su was born in Seoul, and he has his father, mother and brothers at home, it said.

After graduating from the Yonggungpo District, Seoul, high school of technology, he was employed as a seaman at the Oyang Fisheries Company, Ltd. in Pusan.

Through his hard seafaring life and the south Korean reality, he felt discontented and disillusioned at the south Korean society.

While engaging in fishing abroad he succeeded in coming to the north through a third country, reported the KCNA.

Korean People Denounce Outrageous Apartheid and Moves of Aggression

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea spoke at a grand banquet he arranged on October 5 in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. He said:

The celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the 10th anniversary of the start of socialist revolution held in your country last June demonstrated the successes achieved by your people in eliminating the aftermath of colonial rule and creating a new life, as well as their united might.

Building a new society and creating a new life is not smooth road for the peoples of newly independent states. For many years after independence the people of Madagascar also were not freed from their subordinate relations in which they had to depend on other countries. However, only after they hailed Comrade Didier Ratsiraka as the leader of the nation, could they achieve national unity and stability and enter the broad road of independent development.

Under the banner of non-alignment, Madagascar is working hard to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and expedite the complete liberation of Africa.

Although the peoples of many countries on the African Continent have won independence, they are still suffering from starvation, poverty and diseases and face many difficulties owing to the evil consequence of the former colonial rule.

The situation is getting more and more complicated and strained in Southern Africa as time passes, owing to the barbarous apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa and its suppression of the people as well as its continual aggression, subversive activities and sabotages against the neighbouring countries. This causes apprehension on the part of the people throughout the world.

The Korean people sternly denounce the outrageous apartheid and moves of aggression against the neighbouring countries which the South African racist regime is pursuing at the instigation of the imperialists. In the future, too, they will stand firm on the side of all the African people and render positive support and encouragement to their sacred struggle to liberate Africa completely and build an independent and prosperous new Africa.

The Korean and Madagascan people formed an inseparable bond of friendship in the struggle against imperialism and for independence, and this relation has further consolidated and developed with the passage of time.

The present situation calls upon the non-aligned and other Third World countries to make joint efforts, in closer unity, to oppose the daily intensifying imperialist policy of aggression and war, to safeguard peace, to abolish the old international economic order, an international lever for exploitation and plunder, and establish a new and fair one, and to achieve South-South cooperation on a wide scale.

In the future, too, our two peoples will fight on together, shoulder to shoulder, for the common cause of the peoples of the non-aligned and Third World countries, and cooperate closely in the international arena.

Plan to Form Debtor Nations Club Is Maturing in Africa & L. America

Speech of President Didier Ratsiraka

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, spoke at a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on October 5. He said:

We are proud of your country's understanding with sympathy of us in invariably maintaining independence, while not allowing the establishment of any foreign military base and presence of any foreign force in our land.

As the Democratic People's Republic of Korea directs particular concern to us, we have become more firmly convinced that the road we chose is just.

The sound and sincere, solid and disinterested cooperation between us which has constantly developed has fully justified our due expectations.

This gives an irrefutable rejection by facts, not by words, to those who try to speak ill of the vitality and usefulness of Korea-Madagascar cooperation or create doubt about it.

I would not dwell one by one on what fields of Madagascar the fraternal Korean people are giving aid to. I think it is enough to say that this aid encompasses all important fields we need, such as the political education of cadres, supply of equipment in the military, industrial and agricultural domains, credit loans and technical help of experts.

In reference to the problem of debts of Third World countries, President Didier Ratsiraka said:

In connection with this problem I cannot but point to broad discussion among Latin American countries in Havana, speeches made by some heads of state of this continent and the efforts exerted by African countries to pay their heavy debts under the most favourable conditions. Our plan to form a debtor nations club is maturing in Africa and Latin America, while some countries are hatching a plot against and taking a stingy attitude towards it.

Expressing resolute support to the idea propounded many a time by President Kim Il Sung in connection with the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed:

Korea should be reunified into one and the Korean people should extricate themselves from the hostile relations caused by the enemy of peace.

Everything should be done for the promotion of understanding between the two parts of Korea. Therefore, we are convinced that if the forthcoming Olympiad is co-hosted by Pyongyang and Seoul, it can show how ardently the Korean people are desirous of the reunification. In our view, too, such opportunity is necessary.

It is evident that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be established in the whole land of Korea even though there may be unavoidable and unexpected incidents.

This responsible and wise proposal enjoys support from more and more world public opinion.

Your Excellency showed to the world experiences of rapid and effective socialist construction. As the Juche idea indicates to the Third World countries the ways of covering the difficult road for independence, constantly maintaining a non-aligned policy in the spirit of self-reliance, it throws brighter rays over the world.

Korean Workers Present Gift of Labor to 40th Birthday of WPK

Now the Korean working people lead vigorous life filled with joy and emotion that they met the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They achieved many successes in all spheres of economic construction as gifts of labor to its 40th birthday.

Follow some examples of them:

Iron and Steel Production Increases

Iron and steel production these days shows an increase of 30 percent above that in the like period of last year, according to data available at the Ministry of Metal Industry.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex has carried out its industrial output value plan for the third quarter year at 105.3 percent.

This complex has introduced a new method of work, thus extending the life time of the blast furnace 1.4 times and markedly increasing the numbers of tapping per shift and quantity of molten iron per tapping.

In the recent 3 months the Songjin Steel Complex has boosted production 1.8 times in iron, 1.2 times in steel and 1.3 times in rolled steel above that in the previous corresponding period.

The production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel is kept on a high level at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the April 13 Iron Works, the Puryong Metallurgical Plant, the Pyongyang Steel Plant, etc.

Various Industrial Establishments Commissioned

Various industrial establishments have been built and commissioned.

The Haeju October 13 Youth Smeltery has made its appearance in South Hwanghae Province.

This smeltery has more than 30 modern buildings including an electrolytic shop, furnace shop and storehouse of minerals, covering an area of hundreds of thousands of square meters.

All the production processes of the smeltery are automatically streamlined, operated in a scientific way and telemechanized. They are well appointed with noxious gas and dust absorption facilities.

The August 26 Coal Mine has been built and commissioned in the western region of the country.

This coal mine built by our own efforts and technique and with our own materials in a short period has many shaft pits, slope pits, coal yards, selection grounds and railway sidings and modern mining equipment and transport means.

A modern duck feather processing factory has taken shape in Sunan district, Pyongyang.

Automated are all the production processes of the factory with a floor space of over 2,600 square meters, such as dust absorption, washing, drying, selection and packing.

The commissioning ceremonies of these industrial establishments were held on the spot on October 7.

Giant Oxygen Separating Plant Commissioned

A giant oxygen separating plant built for the first time by the Rakwon Machine Complex has been installed and commissioned at the Chollima Steel Complex (former Kangson Steel Complex) on the eve of October 10.

This plant consists of air compressing, oxygen separating and oxygen transport systems and all its operation and management are automated.

With the commissioning of the plant the Chollima Steel Complex will increase the production of steel, while saving a large amount of fuel and electricity in the production of steel.

The commissioning of the plant has opened up a bright prospect for the further consolidation of the independent national economy by developing the economy of Korea as a whole including the metal and chemical industries and construction.

The commissioning ceremony was held on October 9 at the Chollima Steel Complex.

Kumgol-Taehung Electric Railways Open to Traffic

The electric railways between Kumgol and Taehung have been built and opened to traffic in Komdok district of Tanchon city, South Hamgyong Province.

The opening to traffic of a new electric railway line at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, a leading mining industrial base, makes it possible to solve the transport problem more satisfactorily to increase the production and export of ores and offer good conveniences to the people in this area in their everyday life.

The electrification of the railways in this section was a difficult and vast project. It required the simultaneous carrying out of the railway and electrification projects, overcoming the unfavourable natural geographical conditions in the northern inland area.

The constructors built the railway bed by piling up millions of cubic meters of earth and drove many tunnels and constructed many bridges, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and thereby finished the overall projects qualitatively in a short period.

A ceremony was held at Kumgol railway station on October 8 to open the electric railways to traffic.

Kusong Machine Plant & September 21 Smeltery Commissioned

The Kusong Machine Plant and the September 21 Smeltery, whose construction was completed on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WPK, were commissioned on Oct. 9.

Occupying an area of tens of thousands of square meters in Kusong city, North Pyongan Province, the Kusong Machine Plant has over 10 modern production buildings including cast steel,

(Continued on page 3)

DPRK Premier Reaffirms WPK Strengthened and Developed Still Further Into Invincible Revolutionary Party

Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, delivered a report at a Pyongyang meeting held on Oct. 10 at the Kim Il Sung Square in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

He said:

Although our party was founded 40 years ago, the history of the genuine communist movement of Korea spans 60 years.

The formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first true communist revolutionary organization in Korea, by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1926 was a historic proclamation of a new start of the Korean revolution and communist movement. Since then, our revolution has been carried on on the principle of *chajusong* and our party has laid its glorious roots.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the first party organization of a new type with communists of a new generation in Kalun in early July 1930 and, with this as a mother body, further expanded and strengthened the work for the building of party organizations in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Basing himself on the successes and experiences gained in party building in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and fervent support of the entire people including the working class after the liberation of the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely directed the work for forming party organizations in various areas and founding a united working-class party, and finally formed the Central Organizational Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea on October 10, 1945, to proclaim the founding of our party.

Today our party has strengthened and developed still further into an invincible revolutionary party, the whole of which is united rock-firm around the Party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea and in which the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting the decisions and instructions of the party and implementing them to the end and a steel-like discipline making the entire party members move as one under the leadership of the Party Central Committee have been established. This is a firm guarantee enabling our party to steadfastly defend its character forever as a revolutionary party of Juche type and brilliantly carry forward and develop the revolutionary cause of Juche generation after generation and a source of its invincible strength.

The basic policy consistently maintained by our party in the struggle for national reunification is to independently and peacefully reunify the country with the efforts of the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle free from any foreign interference.

Out of a desire for peace, our party and the Government of the Republic laid down the three principles of national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – and put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Party the proposal for achieving national reunification by means of establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and advanced new peace proposals last year and this year, too, such as the proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the USA and south Korea and the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

The south Korean puppet clique, however, is stepping up war moves against the DPRK and fascist suppression of people under the slogan of "anti-communism", while persistently following the confrontation line under the pretext of fictitious "southward invasion" and "communization".

The south Korean authorities must renounce the line of division and confrontation, take the road of promoting national reconciliation and unity and approach dialogue with sincerity and a correct stand and position for national reunification.

The United States must withdraw its forces from south Korea, discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and accede to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

The WPK has pursued an independent foreign policy in the past and thus constantly strengthened the international solidarity with our revolution and positively contributed to the development of the world revolution.

The WPK will creditably fulfil its national and international duties by struggling to avert the danger of a new global war, thermonuclear war, safeguard the cause of world peace and win the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution, in close unity with the socialist countries and communist and workers' parties.

(Continued from page 2)

assembling, engine repair and processing shops. All its production processes are machined.

The September 21 Smeltery which has risen in all grandeur on the East Coast has a liquid system equipped with large and modern facilities, the comprehensively mechanized zinc electrolyzing system and supply shops.

All the production processes are automated and telemechanized and much work is done by robot.

By the construction of this smeltery another guarantee has been provided to hit the 1.5 million ton target of nonferrous metals ahead of schedule and better the people's lives.

EDITORIAL

On Occasion of 10th Anniversary of "Draft Resolution on Korea" At the 30th UNGA

The 40th United Nations General Assembly, which opened on Sep. 17, is proceeding according to schedule to continue for about 3 months until the end of December.

This year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN. Therefore, various functions are to be held during the current session including commemorative speeches by state leaders from more than 80 countries. Among them is the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is attending the UNGA as observer. According to newspaper reports, a Korean delegate, delivers a commemorative speech on Oct. 18.

But it is not for the reasons mentioned above that we take great interest in the UN this year.

To tell the truth, the UN has been an existence antagonistic to the Korean people. When the U.S. perpetrated an armed intervention in Korea, the UN "recognized" it, while abusing "the banner of the UN." That is to say, the U.S. troops intervened in Korea in the name of "U.N. forces" during the Korean War (from June 1950 to July 1953) and have ever since stayed on south Korean soil until today.

But the 30th UN General Assembly session adopted, by an absolute majority of 51 votes to 38, a resolution "on turning the truce into a solid peace in Korea and creating favorable conditions for promoting an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" in October 1975. It was an epoch-making event.

The Korean people and the DPRK Government strongly demand, this year, the 10th anniversary of the "Korea resolution", that proper and concrete measures for the implementation of the "resolution" be taken not only to promote a peaceful settlement of the Korean question but also to further strengthen the peace and security of the world, and thereby enhancing the prestige of the UN.

The "resolution" demands that effective measures be taken in order to put an end to the interference of foreign forces in the Korean question, to withdraw all foreign troops from south Korea, by abolishing the "headquarters of the UN troops" in south Korea, and to guarantee a stable peace, by changing the Korean Armistice Agreement to a peace agreement and easing tension between the north and the south of Korea.

Adoption of the "Korea resolution" was a victory for the policy of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and for the foreign policy of the DPRK Government and a victory common to the progressive countries and people of the world. It dealt an appalling blow at the U.S. and the south Korean authorities who were plotting for "two Koreas."

However, the U.S. government has ignored the "Korea resolution" up to the present. Therefore, a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem is yet to be realized.

If Americans are interested in the peace of Korea and its peaceful reunification, they should accept the "Korea resolution." They also should respond to the proposal for "tripartite talks" made by the DPRK Government in January last year.

There are much more utterances on the Korean question than ever in the ongoing UN General Assembly. They unanimously express great expectations of the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. The U.S. should listen to them and respond to the "three-way talks" proposal.

Statement of Spokesman for DPRK Foreign Ministry

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on Oct. 3, which says:

We reject "simultaneous entry into the U.N. of the north and the south of Korea and "separate entry into the U.N." of south Korea and strongly hold that Korea should be admitted to the U.N. as a single state after her reunification or with a single national title at least after the realization of confederation.

Follows the text of the statement:

Nowadays, the US and south Korean authorities are clamouring that the "simultaneous admission" to the United Nations of the north and the south of Korea should be effected or if it is not possible the "separate admission to the United Nations of south Korea alone be available, on the occasion of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

It is of course, not the first time for the US and south Korean authorities to have raised such problems.

They also submitted in the previous years the proposal of "admission to the United Nations" of south Korea to the United Nations, but it was rejected utterly.

It was quite natural, for south Korea deserves no qualification at all for the membership of the United Nations.

South Korea is not an "independent state", but a complete colony of the United States. The south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime backed by the US bayonets and nothing but a tool for the implementation of the colonialist policy of the United States without any independence.

Notwithstanding such situations, the United States is kicking up a row coming out again with the issue of "admission to UN" of south Korea. This comes out of its strategic purpose to disguise south Korea, its colony, as an "independent state", and seize it for good as its colonialist military base.

It also pursues a sinister aim at fixing and perpetuating the division of Korea by legalizing the existence of "two Koreas" in the name of the United Nations.

The US and south Korean authorities vociferate as if it will be a "contribution to the relaxation of tension" on the Korean Peninsula if the north and the south of Korea are admitted to the United Nations, but it is also a preposterous sophistry.

Therefore, the United States must first of all withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea and give up the aggressive provocations if she really wants to alleviate the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The admission to the United Nations of south Korea which is no more than a colony of imperialism is itself an insult to the UN and damage to its dignity and authority.

Recognizing that both north and south should neither be admitted to the United Nations simultaneously nor any one side of them separately prior to the reunification of the country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly maintains once again that Korea must enter the United Nations as a single state after her reunification, or with a single nomenclature at least after realization of confederation.

We express our expectation that all the UN member nations aspiring after the detente on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea will resolutely oppose and denounce so-called "UN membership" plots which the United States and the south Korean authorities are concocting for the criminal purpose for covering the colonial rule in south Korea and rigging up "two Koreas" and thus perpetuating the division of Korea, and will render their continued active support and solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the national independent and peaceful reunification.

10-Year Sentence Demanded for 2 USIS Case Defendants

A ten-year prison term was demanded on September 25 for Kim Min Sok and Ham Ung Gyong, two students indicted for their main role in the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library, south Korean papers reported.

Ten other students involved in the sit-in protest at the library were also sought a seven year jail term.

The remaining 8 students were demanded five years in prison.

The prosecution's demand for jail terms was made in the absence of all the students, who were hauled out of the courtroom for their "chaotic acts."

"The government is trying to splash out action in the red colour (of communism)," Kim Min Sok, one of 20 defendants being tried in the case, shouted at the judge on the trial's opening day, "We cannot accept this trial so long as perpetrators of the 1980 massacre in Kwangju are not first brought to justice," another student yelled. (Far Eastern Economic Review, September 26)

Pak Jung Ha, a student of Yonsei University spoke to his fourth standing trial on August 1, "Although our three-point preconditions including the American's open apology for the Kwangju incident was not accepted ... I am determined to respond to the trial to make clear our assertion. This is not the trial to be punished, but the one to speak for our position."

"A show of unusual defiance by students and parents continued to mark the trial. While on the first day, hundreds of riot policemen sealed off the courthouses, inside, each recess called by the judge to maintain order gave way to fresh outbursts of protest songs. As their melancholy notes spread throughout the court, the words, could be heard: "... We thirst for chayoo (freedom) ... Chayoo we dream in our dreams ... Do not grieve, our sons and daughters, for you're the children of warriors." (FEER, September 26)

Kim Min Sok, former chairman of the General Federation of Student Councils, is additionally charged with having organized anti-"government" demonstrations.

Ham Un Gyong, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Seoul National University, is accused of having "masterminded and led the 72-hour seizure."

He is accused of having "praised communism and supporting north Korea's scheme to reunify the peninsula by force."

In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court at 10:50, 50 minutes behind schedule, the prosecution contended that "the student defendants should be 'sternly' punished in order to prevent any recurrence of 'anti-state' activities." Senior prosecutor's address was given while the student defendants were absent at the bar after being ordered out by Senior Judge Li Chae Hun, south Korean papers reported.

The 20 students shouted such slogans as "Guarantee the Independence of the Judiciary" and "Punish Those Responsible for the Kwangju Incident."

They also declared that they would boycott both the trial proceedings and "state-appointed" defence attorneys.

They also demanded that the prosecution drop its charge against defence lawyer Pak Chang Jong and the justice minister revoke the suspension of Pak's license to practice law.

They refused to make final statement, chanting anti-American slogans.

Students shout slogans calling Chon Du Hwan a military dictator as they enter the Seoul District Court on July 15, trying them for occupying the U.S. Information Service library building in Seoul last May. A total of 20 defendant students from five universities want on trial for involvement in the occupation, a protest against the United States supporting the Chon junta. (Reuter)

Main Cause of Sluggish Export, Worsened Payability: Investigation

The major cause of sluggish export of south Korean products is worsened profitability due to dumping, according to an "investigation of export industry '84" made public on September 18 by the south Korean ministry of commerce and industry.

Out of 1,733 enterprises (88 items) of which investigation was conducted, 21.5% exported their products at below-cost prices; 44% barely above the cost price; only 23.5% were doing business, according to the investigation.

Thus, 55.6% of the ships, 40% of the cement and 31.5% of the shoes were exported at below-cost prices, the announcement said.

Analysts here say that this worsened profitability is due to a relatively lower productivity and a heavier financial burden plus additional cost of south Korea's economy in the present condition that unit prices go down as export competition is intensified on a worldwide scale.

"We Oppose IBRD-IMF Hosting in Seoul", Chant Demonstrating Students

More than 3,000 students of 17 universities and colleges in Seoul and other cities of south Korea held massive demonstrations on October 8 in opposition to the annual general meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund held in Seoul, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

The students started demonstrations all at once that day two hours after the IBRD-IMF meetings opened, hosted by the Chon Du Hwan junta in Seoul.

Some 300 students of Yonsei University waged a demonstration after a meeting to condemn the treacherous policy of Chon Du Hwan and adopted a declaration to express their determination to fight for democracy.

Similar demonstrations were staged at many universities in Seoul including Kukmin, Ewha Women's, Korea, Sung Kyun Kwan and other universities, holding such placards as "We Oppose Economic Subjugation."

On October 7, more than 800 students of Seoul National University staged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration in protest against the annual IBRD-IMF meetings, chanting "Down with the Debt-ridden Regime!", Japanese Kyodo News Agency reported from Seoul.

The students held a meeting to declare the struggle against the military dictatorship and for democratic constitution under the sponsorship of the General Students Council on the SNU campus and then turned out into an on-campus demonstration, holding up such placards as "We Oppose IBRD-IMF Meetings Which Introduces Economic Subjugation!", Kyodo reported.

Before the demonstration, the students read out a "Struggle Manifestation" in which they settled the period of the annual meetings as the first struggle term to conduct street demonstrations against the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Earlier, on October 4, students of Korea, Yonsei, Ewha Women's and Seoul National universities staged anti-"government" demonstrations in opposition to the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, according to reports of south Korean newspapers.

More than 200 students of Korea University held the inaugural meetings of the Sammin Committee of Practical Struggle before going over to a demonstration to denounce the plan to host the annual meetings in Seoul.

The demonstrators harshly fought with tear-gas firing police, hurling petrol bombs and stones, and shouted "Guarantee the People's Right to Existence" and other slogans.

That day, similar meetings and demonstrations were held by students of Yonsei, Ewha Women's and Seoul National universities.

SNU students held a street demonstration that day in protest against the annual IBRD-IMF meetings in Seoul to scatter some 500 anti-"government" leaflets and some 100 leaflets to oppose them.

"Chun Linked to Mysterious Foundation": Paper

The Asian Wall Street Journal in its September 28-29 issue carried an article entitled "Chun Linked to Mysterious Foundation", revealing the existence of a secret and mysterious foundation by which south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan attempts to seek for an ulterior political purpose.

The foundation, called "Il Hae", which possibly donated by Hyundai Engineering & Construction, one of the largest financial groups in south Korea, and the research institute being built on the foundation's land, are part of a broader plan for Chon's post-presidential life, the paper says. Here are excerpts from the article:

SONGNAM, south Korea – There's a dirt road leading to a construction site near this town just south of Seoul. A wooded knoll obscures the grounds from a highway that runs past it.

Work on the site is progressing at a steady pace. Trees have been planted in neat rows, like soldiers standing at attention. Buildings are going up in the distance.

There used to be a sign marking the site. It said: "Security and Unification Research Institute." It isn't there any longer – and trying to find out what is being built on the site isn't easy.

Records filed at the Songnam branch of the Suwon District Court show that the land under construction belongs to the Il Hae Foundation, which, Korean sources within and outside the government say, was established on behalf of the president. According to government insiders, Il Hae is Mr. Chun's pen name.

The sources say the foundation, and the research institute being built on the foundation's land, are part of a broader plan for Mr. Chun's post-presidential life. Mr. Chun repeatedly has promised to leave the presidency when his term expires in 1988.

According to the sources, the president may run the research institute when he steps down. He may also retain the presidency of the Democratic Justice Party, the government's political grouping, they say. From this base, he would be able to influence domestic politics.

As head of the institute, he would wear an ostensibly private hat, allowing him to conduct major foreign policy initiatives. For example, establishing diplomatic relations with China and the Soviet Union are cherished goals of the president, the sources say. Once he leaves office, he could act as a go-between provided he has a private title – such as head of the institute, the sources say.

The establishment of the foundation and the building of the institute, of course, don't guarantee that Mr. Chun will actually step aside in 1988. But they are the first indications that the president may have concrete plans for his life after 1988. A former army general, Mr. Chun seized power in a 1980 coup. A year later he installed himself as president for a seven-year term. He promised to relinquish the presidency in 1988, but for years many Koreans have had doubts he would do so.

Knowledge about Il Hae and the institute might help dispel these doubts in south Korea, but the issues have been treated as secrets. The foundation and the institute haven't been mentioned by the government-controlled media.

Even people who have some knowledge of the foundation and institute discuss the matter in whispers. An official government spokesman has no comment about any aspect of Il Hae.

A possible explanation for the

(Continued on page 5)

What Happened in Pyongyang And Seoul during N-S Civilian Exchange

— As Witnessed by Our Reporters —

The September 21-24 civilian exchange of north and south Koreans was one of the biggest dramatic events since Korea's liberation in 1945 for the entire Korean people, transcending differences of ideologies and social systems.

Tearful reunions had brightened not only the future of national reunification but instilled an strong desire for national reunification in the minds of all Korean people.

However, the on-going N-S dialogues are now faced with some troubles because of the south side's arrogant behavior during and after the exchange.

These are highlighted in the south side's violation of the mutual agreement between the two Red Cross members, false information, hindrances to north Korean reporters' activities and military exercises against the north.

Though both sides had already agreed that they should not abuse each other during the exchange, several persons in the south denounced the social system of the DPRK and even distributed "anti-communist" materials, while Pyongyang side kept the agreement.

Meanwhile, south Korean reporters spread over the world slanted reports on Bishop Chi's talks when he met his younger sister who lives in the north.

They reported that there was a "religious conflict about heaven" between the two and stressed "the wall of political systems", hinting that the reunification of the country with two different political systems was impossible. However, there was no such trouble. "The dramatic reunion and dialogue were well advanced without any trouble," so said Mun Gwang U, a reporter of Choson Sinbo, published by Chongryun. He was in Pyongyang to cover the civilian exchange.

Moreover, on September 27, just three days after the dramatic reunions, the Chon junta staged a large-scale military exercise on the supposition of a imaginary "surprise attack" from the north. The special combat forces parachuted to infiltrate from the sky into a simulated commading place where north Korean's national flag was hoisted with the letters 'Juche idea' written on it.

The September 27 military exercise, dubbed "Sure-victory Special Combat Exercise 85", timed to coincide with the reunions, was intended by the Chon junta to place an obstacle in their way of the Korean people's desire to realize their national reunification.

Rodong Sinmun on September 30 said commenting on the N-S dialogues, "If the south side is interested in the improvement of relations, it must not provoke us, the other party in the dialogue, with reckless smear campaign but follow the road of national reconciliation, stop paying lip service to the improvement of relations but prove it with actual deeds."

During the civilian exchange, what happened in Pyongyang and Seoul was revealed by Mun Gwang U, who stayed in Pyongyang to cover the exchange and Han Yong Il, a reporter of the Rodong Sinmun and other Red Cross officials who visited Seoul.

Chi Hak Sun (center), a prominent south Korean Bishop, had an emotional reunion in Pyongyang with his younger sister Chi Ung Hwa during the civilian exchange. South Korean papers reported that there was a "religious conflict about heaven" between the two. However, Mun Gwang U, a reporter of Choson Sinbo, who witnessed the scene on the spot revealed that there was no such trouble and their reunion and dialogue were well advanced in a good atmosphere.

* * * * * * *

Here are their testimonies on the south Korean side's impudent acts:

In Seoul

1. A "guide" of south Korean side disturbed north Korean cameramen's shooting work and destroyed their illuminator on the evening of Sep. 21 when Son Song Pil, Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross, together with Li Yong Dok, Vice Chairman of the south Korean Red Cross came out from a theater in Seoul after the Pyongyang art troupe's performance. On the morning of the same day, a "guide" of the south Korean side also destroyed a north Korean reporter's illuminator when they tried to shoot scenes of the reunions of the dispersed families from north and south.

2. The north side's baggage was handled roughly. Some trunks of female members of the Pyongyang art troupe were completely broken by rough handling.

3. A south Korean "guide" on Sep. 22 denounced the political system of the DPRK to the north Korean members who attended a dinner party in Seoul.

A south Korean man on Sep. 22 at lunch, stressed his view on "freedom" and denounced the system of the DPRK.

4. No foreign reporters in Seoul could report on the performance of the troupe though they received an invitation issued by the south Korean side.

5. A north Korean met his elder sister and handed their relatives' pictures in the north to her. Then, a south Korean "reporter" suddenly appeared and took away the pictures and disappeared before the sister could look at them.

6. When foreign reporters in Seoul tried to talk with north Koreans, who were covering the scenes of reunions, a south Korean official blocked them, shouting in a large voice, which angered the reporters. A French reporter protested to him in Korean, "Why do you disturb our news coverage? Your action is a height of thuggery. You are a C.I.C. man.

In Pyongyang

1. A suite member of the south Korean side staying at the Pyongyang Koryo Hotel on Sep. 22 gave a sealed envelope to his guide from the north side as a 'souvenir'. It contained the south Korean magazine "Sonyon Chungang" carrying anti-communist pictures and articles.

On the evening of Sep. 20, a member of the home-visiting group of the south Korean side gave to a guide at the hotel a shirt with letters reading 'Prevail-Over-Communism' and 'Anti-Espionage'.

2. According to south Korean reporters, "a religious conflict between Bishop Chi Hak Sun in south Korea had his younger sister in north spoiled the atmosphere of their reunion." It said that when a south Korean journalist asked the sister if she knew the fact that her brother became a well-known Catholic bishop, she said, "The place where we live now is heaven, but my brother says he will go to heaven after death," and the Bishop Chi said to his sister, "You have been really brainwashed."

However, the fact is quite different. Mun of a reporter of the Choson Sinbo reported that when she was asked by a south Korean journalist, she said, "Who on the earth doesn't know about that? Don't say such stupid words."

3. The south Korean broadcasting network "Pansong Kongsa" reported on Sep. 22 that there were 2 reporters, 1 guide and 1 maid beside each table of the separated families, looking out and making them unable to talk with their families at ease. If this were true, the number of reporters, guides and maids would total 80. However, when the Chongryun reporting delegation, including Mun, visited there, there were few reporters of the north except for several photographers, but there were about 20 south Korean reporters.

4. South Korean reporters, who participated in the 9th Red Cross meeting held in Pyongyang reported erroneously on T.V. in south Korea, Podunamu Street in Pyongyang, which was actually rebuilt in the 1950s as Changgwang Street, built in 1980s.

(Continued from page 4)

secrecy is that Mr. Chun may fear that knowledge of possible retirement plans might erode his power as president.

Embarrassing Questions

Another reason could be that the existence of the foundation and institute have raised potentially embarrassing questions. One is exactly how they are funded. Several Koreans with intimate knowledge of big business activities say large companies have been asked to make contributions to the foundation.

One leading family made a "sizable contribution," a source says. An official at the construction site also alludes to corporate "donations." He says construction of the institute has slowed because big business isn't in good shape, implying that the foundation is short on contributions.

Another question is exactly what is being built at the site. A businessman with good connections says he has been told that an elaborate residence for Mr. Chun and his wife, Lee Soon-Ja, are planned. Officials at the site deny that a residence will be built. They say plans for the site only list office buildings.

Hyundai Engineering & Construction officials are squeamish about fielding questions on the subject. One Hyundai executive says he doesn't know who commissioned the project.

Records obtained at the Songnam court indicate that the Il Hae foundation bought at least 15.5 hectares of land in and around the construction site last October. Of that total, nearly five hectares were acquired from people or companies affiliated with the Hyundai Group, one of the biggest conglomerates in south Korea. The people involved in the transactions either decline to comment or can't be reached.

Calls Aren't Returned

Only a few things are known about the Il Hae Foundation. It is headed by Lee Chung-Oh, a former minister of science and technology, and – like Mr. Chun – a graduate of the Korea Military Academy. Repeated calls to Mr. Lee aren't returned. One man, who identifies himself as a foundation research fellow, says he can't reveal anything about the foundation or the institute, but he says that Il Hae is preparing to "open to the public."

"I think you may know about the Korean behavior pattern," he says. "We are very cautious when talking about matters that are being prepared." He says, without elaborating, that the foundation supports the institute and that the "Security and Unification Research Institute" is only a tentative name.

The foundation is listed in the Seoul telephone book, but secretaries don't use the words "Il Hae Foundation" when taking calls. Instead, they say, "Samchong-dong," which is the name of the area in which it is located. (Korean cities are divided into dongs, and Samchong-dong is adjacent to the presidential Blue House.) Asked for the exact location, a secretary says: "I can't tell you now." Real estate agents and restaurateurs in the area say they don't know where the foundation has its office.

The foundation has been set up as a private entity, the Korean sources say, to mask its connection with the president. But Il Hae employees retain an air of officialdom.

During one call to Mr. Lee, the secretary who refused to give out the address says he has left for the day, but she uses the Korean term "toe-chong" to say he has left the office. Toe-chong means to leave or to have left the government office – and it isn't an expression that's heard in private companies.

Nine National Treasures of the DPRK Exhibited for the First Time in Tokyo

An exhibition of fine pieces of modern Koryo celadon and paintings, co-sponsored by the Mansudae Art Studio of Korea and the Koryo Miyesa (art company) of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was held successfully at Matsuya Ginza, Tokyo on Oct. 4-9 under the auspices of Chongryun, the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Federation of Korean Credit Association in Japan and Choson Sinbo.

This was the third exhibition of this kind held in Japan, following 1980, and '83, but this was the first time that as many as 9 national treasures of the DPRK were exhibited in a foreign country, so the exhibition attracted a large number of visitors.

Through the exhibition the visitors could see that in the DPRK, all the artistic forms are developed in a Juche-oriented way on the base of traditional Korean paintings to suit national sentiments and tastes.

Above all Korean paintings done by 4 great artists: "Construction Scene in Town" by Chong Gwan Chol, "Morning in a Farm Village" by Chong Jong Yo, "Pine Tree" by Li Sok Ho, "Dancing" by Kim Yong Jun were especially remarkable.

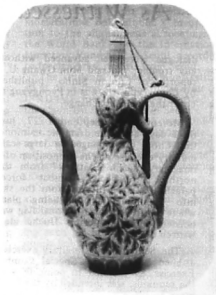
All of them are already dead, but the four artists left excellent footprints on Korean art.

Also drawing much attention here were works by Kim Chun Hong, and ceramic artist Im Sa Jung.

Mr. Kim's landscape painting made people nostalgic for their hometown. Ceramic artist Im Sa Jung is known well for his excellent ceramic technique.

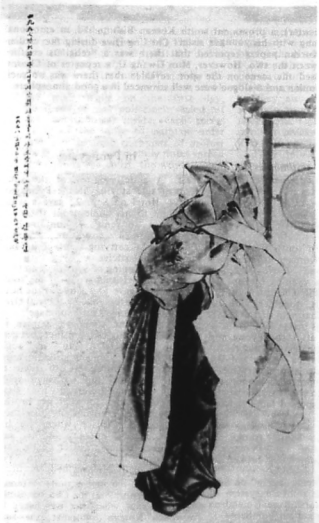
He is not only a successor of Mr. U Chi Son who revived color of Koryo celadon today but also an artist who developed Koryo celadon onto a higher stage on the base of his predecessors' technique.

Introduced here are part of the works displayed at the exhibition:



Large gourd-shaped water pot decorated with inlaid peony sprays by People's Artist U Chi Son — (National Treasure)

Celadon vase decorated with inlaid cloud and crane sprays attached to stage by Merited Artist Im Sa Jung



"Dancing", Korean paintings by Kim Yong Jun — (National Treasure)

"Relics of Koryo — Son Chuk Bridge", Korean Paintings by Merited Artist Kim Chun Jon

"Raves", oil paintings by People's Artist Hong Song Chol

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Sep. 1—6)

Sep. 1

* A delegation of the National Committee for the Study of the Juche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Chairman Charles Zeny, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Minister of Primary and Secondary Education.
* A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Randrianasolo David, member of the National Committee for the study of the Juche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution.

Sep. 2

* A delgation of the Soviet Ministry of Tele-Communications headed by First Deputy Minister Gennadi Kudryavstev.
* A delegation of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary headed by Director Szabo L. Istvan.
* An Ethiopian technical and energy delegation headed by Tesfalidet Hagos, General Director of Power Station Construction of Socialist Ethiopia.
* A delegation of scholars of Agra University of India headed by Professor of the university S.B.B.B. Singh.

Sep. 3

* Captain Thomas Sankara, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and Preident of Burkina Faso.
* A delegation of the All-Japan Agricultural and Forestry Ministry Workers' Union headed by Kamo Shigeo, Financial Department Director of the Central Headquarters of the union.
* A delegation of scholars of west Japan headed by Kushima Kanesaburo, ex-Rector of Nagasaki University, Japan.

Sep. 4

* A delegation of the Kagawa Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Fujimoto Tetsuo, Vice Chairman of the headquarters.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Aden University of Democratic Yemen headed by Abdul Raqib Thabet, Dean of a faculty of the university.
* A delegation of Mahidol University of Thailand headed by Dr. Subarn Panvisavas, Dean of a faculty of the university.
* A Heilongjiang, China, provincial friendship delegation headed by Wang Youzhi, Vice President of the Political Consultative Conference of the province.

Sep. 5

* A delegation of Srinakahrinwirot University of Thailand headed by Vice President S. Wisalaporn.
* A delegation of Ramhkamhaeng University of Thailand headed by Vice President Kosit Chartgumhaeng.

Sep. 6

* S.M. Ali, Regional Communication Advisor for east and southeast Asia of the UNESCO.

(KCNA)

Sketches from the Koguryo Mural Paintings

By Kim Han Mun

3. Vivid Panoramic Picture of Hunting

(Continued from the previous issue)

4) "Big Painting of Hunting" (from the Yaksu-ri Tumulus in Kangso)

Paintings of hunting are found in old tumuluses in Pyongyang area, Anak Tumulus in South Hwanghae Province and in the mural paintings of Jian in China (former capital of Koguryo) and the theme of hunting is one of the most important one for the paintings of the period.

The brave Koguryo people ruled vast plains with cavalry and were very fond of hunting.

Consequently, paintings of hunting, together with those of processions held an important place in mural paintings which recorded the deceaseds' lives.

This sketch is a part of "The Big Picture of Hunting." It is in the Yaksu-ri Tumulus in Kangso area, which is believed to have been built in the beginning of the 5th century.

On the left side (south) of the picture, several mounted shooters are running and on the right (north), more than a dozen mounted soldiers, drummers and pipers present a lively scene.

This is a panoramic picture of hunting which prospered in the Koguryo Period. Particularly, a mounted soldier who bends a bow and a horse galloping at full speed are portrayed very simply but skilfully. The horse's feet and hooves are expressed well as well as the silhouette of its body. They have a vivid effect, with some humourous figures of a jumping tiger with arrows struck on it, a bear which is about to fall down, and a desperately fleeing deer seen from behind.

A part of "Big Painting of Hunting" (from the Yaksu-ri Tumulus in Kangso)

The mountains and trees in the background which look like a diagram, and the person on the left side may be said to have been drawn a little bit childishly.

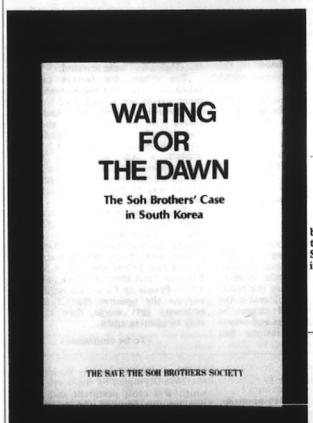
But this is very precious picture which shows the style of early landscape paintings in the East.

Koguryo people are believed to have learnt horse-riding when they were still young. In spring, they held national match of hunting and martial arts so that they might be prepared for any emergency.

I think that is the reason why all pictures of hunting are vivid and realistic.

(To be continued)

Booklet on Soh Brothers' Case Published Here



Newly published book "Waiting for the Dawn – The Soh Brothers' Case in South Korea"

"The Save the Soh Brothers Society", an independent citizen's group here supporting two south Korean political prisoners who have been jailed for 14 years in south Korea, compiled a booklet in English titled, "Waiting for the Dawn – the Soh Brothers' Case in South Korea".

The booklet describes the case of the Japan-born Korean brothers, Soh Sung, 40, and Soh Joon Shik, 36, who were arrested in April 1971 when they were Seoul National University students as ringleaders of "Campus Espionage Groups Case". It was announced in the midst of enhancing movement against "Pak's relection to the presidency"led by the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung".

Charged with violation of the "Anti-communist Law", "National Security Law", ultimately the elder Soh was sentenced to life imprisonment and his brother to 7 years imprisonment.

Though his term expired 7 years ago (on May, 27, 1978), Jun Shik still has been held under the Preventive Custody Measure. In April this year, the appeal for release filed by him was dismissed at the Seoul High Court again following '82 without any detailed explanation on his pending detention.

While Soh Sung suffers from an appalling physical condition because of his scars of burnt he had had during torture. He has had no proper medical treatment now.

The Soh brothers' case is typical of political oppression in south Korea, and there are many such political prisoners as them there.

To save Soh brothers means to aid those seeking democracy in south Korea, the booklet says.

The booklet can be available for ₩800 (about $4) per copy upon request.

Address: The Save Soh Brothers Society
C/O Makoto Nishimura
645 Sarashiya-cho, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan
TEL 075-761-4582

Sports and Culture

Second Int'l Shooting Tournament

The 2nd International Shooting Tournament opened from Oct. 2 to 7 in Pyongyang, the DPRK.

Competing in the tournament were the Mongolian, Hungarian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Polish and Korean (A and B) teams.

The contests consisted of various events including air pistol, prone 60 shots, air rifle, rapid-fire pistol, running-pig, skeet, free pistol, central fire pistol, smallbore rifle and etc.

Follow the results of the contests:

Prone 60 Shots
Men
1. Hong Gwang Sik (Korea A)
2. Pavel Soukenik (Czechoslovakia)
3. Jiano Yong (China)

Rapid-fire Pistol
Men
1. So Kil San (Korea A)
2. Chon Tae Song (Korea A)
3. Punta Bretislav (Czechoslovakia)

Running-pig
Men
1. Nam Gil Sop (Korea B)
2. Cho Song Nam (Korea A)
3. Pak Song Gil (Korea B)

Skeet (Total)
Men
1. Kim Jun Ho (Korea A)
2. Wang Chonghua (China)
3. Jan Gula (Czechoslovakia)

Smallbore Rifle (3x40)
1. Kim Yun Sop (Korea A)
2. Pavel Soukenik (Czechoslovakia)
3. Andrej Komoszinski (Poland)

Standard Rifle (3x20 rounds)
Women
1. Bilkova Dagmara (Czechoslovakia)
2. Jin Dongxiang (China)
3. Song Won Sun (Korea A)

Success of Korean Players at Int'l Games

PYONGYANG September 26 (KCNA) – Korean wrestlers Li Se Jong and Kim Jong Sik finished winners in the 48 and 52 kg categories at the "85-Lodz Cup" International Wrestling Tournament held in Lodz, Poland, according to a report.

Kim Gwang Chol finished runner-up in 57 kg category and the Korean team placed third in the team total at the tournament.

Korean player Sin Nam Ho placed the second in the skeet shooting at the World Trap Shooting Championships held in Italy.

Korean boxer Son Mun Jin finished runner-up in the 57 kg category at the Third World Youth Boxing Championships held in Bucharest.

New Literary Books

PYONGYANG October 3 (KCNA) – A number of literary books have recently been brought out by the Publishing House of Literature and Art.

Among them are O Yong Jae's epic "The River Taedong", collections of poems "On the Green Hill" by Kim Hak Yon, "Everywhere We Go, We See a Sea of Love" by Kim Hui Jong,"Whenever We Call the Motherland" by Kim Du Gwon and "Wild Flowers" by Kim Sok Ju.

Also among them are "The Morning of Victory" and "As Time Flows" collections of literary works published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of National Liberation, and "The Party Is Our Mother," a collection of works published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Contained in the book "As Time Flows" are articles praising the undying exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung during his historic visit to the Soviet Union in May last year, works about the heroic feats displayed by the Soviet Army in the sacred war for Korean Liberation from the Japanese colonial rule and lyric and epic poems singing of internationalist soldier Ya. T. Novichenko and other works based on the Korean-Soviet friendship.

The publishing house also brought out Chong Gi Jong's novel "Ranges of Mt. Taebaek" depicting the heroic struggle of People's Army soldiers in the area occupied by the enemy in the period of the temporary strategic retreat during the Fatherland Liberation War and Kim Song Gwan's novel "Conquerors" representing the endeavours of young people to tame the sea of the homeland with a high degree of consciousness and obligation to the time.

"Sun-Beams", "Breakthrough", "After Sixty Years" and "The Fall of That Year" and other novelettes giving an emotional depiction of the noble spiritual world and noble communistic humanity possessed by the people of our era came off the press.

A collection of three classic works "Tale of Li Chung Pung" containing a story of the same title and "Tale of Ok Dan Chun" and "Tale of Ok Rang Ja" was also brought out. It represents the resourcefulness and virtues of the Korean women in the 19th century.

Besides, many collections of new songs including "Glory to the Workers' Party of Korea" have been published.

"Quarterly Country Risk Survey: Republic of Korea" (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Since the Opposition may one day form a government, we have been conducting an in-depth study of opposition statements and thinking. There is of course no guarantee that an opposition party would be as radical as its statements in opposition would suggest. Those sympathetic to the opposition state their aim as evolution of a truly democratic government in Korea.

From the point of view of the international community, the issue is what sort of economic and external policy an opposition government might pursue. It can be taken that it would be less outward looking, more nationalistic and, if the student ideologies have their way, look long and hard about the necessity of paying back international debt.

The mainstream opposition is strongly opposed to big business, aiming at what they term a mass economy, which according to Kim Daejung, includes massive support for farmers and small and medium business and widespread ownership of larger enterprises, either through shareholding or worker control.

The opposition accepts in varying degrees the outlook that Korea is a victim of dependency on the U.S. However far this may be from reality, this kind of thinking is firmly embedded in nationalist thought. The students go much further in articulating this view of the world based on Marxist dependency theory. However, in labelling the students spreading this view as agents of North Korea, the Government is in danger of appearing in public eyes as a puppet of the U.S.

We regard the attack on the presidential family as an important step in the opposition's move, especially as it centers on corruption. Mr. Chun came to power on a platform of stamping out the old ways. Yet since he has been in office, a series of scandals have been linked by rumour to his wife. While not reaching the level of antipathy of feeling against the scheming of Imelda Marcos in the Philippines, the strength of feeling against Mrs. Chun is intense.

However, she is linked with a new ramyon (instant noodle company) which immediately got the contract to supply the entire Korean army, and commandeered 30 of the existing major noodle company's top executives. Executives of the new ramyon company claim that the link with Mrs. Chun is only a malicious rumour put around by their older competitor to diminish sales.

Western Embassies quote usually reliable sources' to indicate that the rumours appear to be true. The fact that it is believed association with Mrs. Chun would diminish sales is indicative and there are rumours of attempted boycotts of the company's products. Mrs. Chun is also said to be associated with the new wholesale fruit and vegetable market. In June the old wholesale market at Yongsan was cleared with exceptional force by troops and riot police against insistence of traders that they did not wish to move. Even more recently moves to change all new road surfaces from asphalt to concrete have been linked to the appointment of Mrs. Chun's uncle as head of the Cement Manufacturers Association.

Our immediate concern is not with the truth or falsehood of these allegations but the disrespect that their widespread circulation brings to the President's circle. We rate this especially important in terms of control of the army which, in 1980, genuinely wanted to see a 'Mr. Clean' sweep away the old order. Rumour in embassy circles suggests the emergence of a group of military hardliners who wish to see a speedy cleaning up of the whole system.

The students have recently developed an ideology of the urban guerrilla. Not in the sense of terrorism of the population at large, but on unnerving and unpredictable acts that keep the Government off balance. The most obvious act was the seizure of the USIS for three days in May. Students also boasted privately of their network of supporters throughout industry.

They boasted too soon. As former director of the NSP, it is noteworthy that the Prime Minister chose to refer to the seizure of the USIS as an urban guerrilla act, revealing the fact that the NSP, while keeping a low profile, was keeping excellent dossiers. The round up of student leaders in June showed the same result. Students were lulled into a sense of false security by the low NSP profile and were therefore picked up easily.

The current attack by the Government is centered on SNU students past and present. These, however, are the sons and daughters of influential figures. In one such move, the son of a DJP former vice speaker was arrested. In another, the daughter of a government minister was arrested. This is one of the major problems for the ruling group. That it is their own sons and daughters who are attacking them.

Underlying this attack is the fear of a rise in political expectations and activity by ordinary Koreans. Politics remains an area confined to the ruling elite. The great fear of the Government is that social control of workers and ordinary Koreans might be weakened.

Political risk is rising sharply. The Government has decided the time has come to act tough, but this may yet backfire. The two Kims have made repeated demands for a program for democracy and warned ominously that if nothing appears, then expect an incident in the fall. Many seasoned observers are beginning to consider whether there is a smell of 1979 in the air. There will be a severe tussle of conscience over whether to rock the boat during the IMF/World Bank sessions in October, with the obvious political points weighing against the loss of national honor.

Until mid-June the initiative lay in opposition hands, but until the Assembly and the Universities reassemble in late August, the initiative lies firmly in the hands of sections of the Government. The question is whether they can take adequate measures to prevent an autumn backlash. The answer to this lies in the action and responses which occur in August.

From the Government point of view, the question is whether the get tough policy will carry sufficient members of the ruling group with it; or provoke a third force. Evidence on the suppression of campus autonomy bill is that it has been moderate considerably through inside influence before it reaches the assembly. The DJP has a number of Liberals in the assembly who might just switch sides in a moment of extreme crisis giving the opposition a temporary majority.

From the opposition point of view, the problem is what strategy to take. With a steady removal of civil liberties, the opposition has very little room to maneuver. Without a split in the ruling group, the opposition will reach the dilemma of May 1980. It might be possible to mobilize students and others for massive street demonstrations - but what then? If there is no weakening of the government resolve, there is no further democratic course of action. They must wait for sympathisers within the Government or military to force the hardliners to change their attitude.

The Government therefore continues to hold nearly every card but must avoid provoking scenes of disorder or allowing the opposition from winning the hearts and minds of those who might be tempted to change the Government itself.

Ic. Factors Reflecting Stability of Domestic Social Conditions

The level of student confrontation has remained extremely high during the second quarter, with students acting as the conscience of the opposition on a number of issues. In the first five months, police logged 1,206 campus disturbances, double last year, including 810 campus rallies, 266 sit-ins and 130 street demonstrations. 1,000 students were punished and tear gas worth 3 billion won (US$3.4 million) was used.

The most dramatic student demonstration was the seizures of the USIS building in the center of Seoul. The students demanded that the U.S. apolize for its involvement in the Kwangju affair of 1980. After 3 days of seizure, the students voluntarily left, expecting to continue a dialogue with Embassy Officials. The Embassy subsequently refused to continue talks and the ringleaders were arrested.

The refusal for further talks was taken as a sign that the Korean government would not be criticised for getting tough with students who had embarrassed both administrations, and in late June a major round up of student activists and opposition materials began. We predict a war of nerves between students and riot police to see whether the police can keep enough students out of the way to prevent gas reaching the delegates.

Those using street demonstrations as a barometer for political change are advised to watch most carefully for widespread demonstrations in the Pusan/Masan area. Such demonstrations occurred just before the fall of Syngman Rhee in April 1960 and Park in October 1979. People in Pusan are beginning to express the opinion that if the local economy gets worse, then that time may be coming again.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

Korea. Such a step contradicts the spirit of the Olympiad, desires for amity and friendship the peoples and mutual understanding embodied in the spirit of the Olympiad."

Oskar Fischer, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic, stated, "The demand of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea is justifiable. Because the U.S. forces' withdrawal is a major precondition for solving the Korean question peacefully and reunifying the country in a peaceful way without foreign interference."

The Syrian delegate, characterizing the Korean reunification as urgent for world peace, stressed, "For the reunification of Korea the U.N. resolution on the Korean question, which called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea, must be implemented."

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in his speech at the 40th session, supporting the endeavors for the 4-decade cherished desire of the entire Korean people on the part of the DPRK, also emphasized the significance of its initiative to "trun the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone," so as to facilitate a negotiated settlement of the pending issue.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Varkonyi Peter, evaluating the on-going inter-Korean contacts as aimed to remove confrontation between the two sides, said that his government "hopes an affirmative response of the countries concerned to the constructive initiatives of the DPRK."

Raif Dizdarevic, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, accented at the plenary meeting, that Yugoslavia supported Pyongyang's efforts for the realization of the desire of the Korean people for national reunification.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei said, "Romania reaffirms her solidarity with and active support for the stand and initiative of the DPRK for the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the country and its efforts and political and diplomatic activities to this end."

The Afghan delegate put stress on the legitimate rights of the Korean people to national reunification, recalling that Korea was split due to the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea.

Delegations from Democratic Yemen, the Republic of Burundi, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Malagasy Democratic Republic in their speeches said that they maintain the position supporting the DPRK's efforts for the reunification.

An early solution of the national division was also advocated in speeches made by **Danish and French representatives** at the meeting.

(Continued from page 1)

man of the DPRK Olympic Committee, said that the 24th Olympic Games shall be co-hosted by the north and the south, a single team of the two will be formed for Olympiad and it be called "Korean Olympic Games" or "Korea, Pyongyang-Seoul Olympic Games."

Main points he made at the news conference also are:

- The games shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul, divided into halves;
- The opening and closing ceremonies shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul according to events hosted by them;
- Full conditions shall be provided to ensure free visit of players, officials, reporters and tourists to Pyongyang and Seoul by land, sea and air transport means;
- Railways shall be linked between Pyongyang and Seoul, a passenger sea route be opened between Nampo Port linked with Pyongyang shall be express highway and Inchon Port linked with Seoul in the same way and an airline shall also be opened to this end;
- A north-south joint standing organization shall be formed for ensuring the successful co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad.

"Our proposal for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south is a most pertinent and realistic one we put forward for its successful holding after taking into deep consideration the situation created within the Olympic movement and the actual conditions of our divided country," he added.

Thus far, many countries, including the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, have publicly expressed support for Pyongyang's position.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his support for Pyongyang's proposal in his talks with JSP chairman Ishibashi Masashi in mid-September while Zhao Shitong, Chairman of the Chinese Olympic Committee, in his letter dated September 19 to IOC president Samaranch, said, "The proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 1988 Olympic Games be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea is an initiative worthy of deep consideration."

"If the proposal is realized it would be favorable for the amelioration of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea and for the solution of the problem facing the Olympic Games at present," the letter noted.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA

Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.